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New-Work Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1895.

THIRTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Nicaragua refused to pay the indemnity demanded and English marines seized the Custom House at Corinto; a mob in Managua threatened to attack the British Consulate. England refrains from intervention in the East on the advice of her diplomatic representatives in Peking and Tokio. - Many lives were lost and buildings destroyed by the giving way of a reservoir near Epinal, France.

Domestic.-The steamer Sadie Shepherd foundered off Turtle Light, Lake Eric, with the probable loss of five lives. - The Democratic majority of the Tennessee Returning Board reported to the Legislature in favor of scating Turney (Dem.) for Governor, ____ Iowa Democrats are fighting among themselves on the silver quesbrated the birthday of General Grant with a dinner, == Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and the eldest daughter of United States Senator Edward Murphy, jr., will be married on Tuesday next in robber, was returned to Matteawan Asylum.

City and Suburban.-General Oscar H. La Grange, president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, testified before the Senate Bribery Investigating Committee. - The eighth annual dinner of the Grant Banquet Association took place in the Waldorf; several other Grant dinners were held. ==== It is said that a Roman New-York will soon be chosen, - Stocks, save the coalers, were strong, and the Industrials ad-

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Showers; probably followed by fair in the afternoon; northeasterly winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 48 degrees; highest, 62; average, 6616.

vanced smartly.

The evidence produced yesterday before the Senate Bribery Investigation Committee went to show that for years past the members of the city Fire Department have been periodically muleted in heavy assessments to pay the extertionate bribes demanded as the price of legislation in their favor by the dishonest politicians whom Tammany has for so long been in the habit of sending to Albany to take charge of the interests of the great city of New-York. According to the testimony of General La Grange, the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, it seems to have been an accepted axiom among the members of the department that nothing could possibly be obtained from the Democratic Legislature without the payment of a heavy price to our conscript fathers.

The Giants have shown a material improve ment in their work during the last week, and the local followers of baseball are correspondingly happy. Still the race is young, and the enthusiasts should not begin to build air eastler just yet. The team starts on a month's tour this week, and if the players return home the latter part of May within the charmed circle of the first division everybody ought to be satisfied. None of the players have settled down to hard work as yet, consequently the games so far played cannot be taken as a fair criterion of the real strength of the different teams now competing in the long race for the League championship. It is too early for the baseball followers to rejoice, and it is also too early to begin to be

Surely there must be something radically wrong with our jury system. A fortnight has now elapsed since the opening of the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin, yet only nine purors have been secured, while at the present rate of progress another entire week at least will be needed to fill the box. The expense which this terrible waste of time entails upon the tax payers is enormous, the strain to which it subjects the nervous system of the defendant is unjust, while the inconvenience, public as well as private, which it involves is simply beyond description. Under the present laws and regulations, the privilege of challenging jurors has degenerated into a downright abuse, and instead of promoting the cause of justice, as originally intended, it has developed into an obstruction that stands in urgent need of radical reform.

The arrest of the Hon. Michael Callahan at an early hour yesterday morning, after an Homeric battle with the police, may serve the useful pur pose of reminding the good people of New-York of the class of men whom Tammany has been in the habit of sending to the State Capitol for the purpose of representing in the Legislature the interests of this, the largest, richest and in every respect the most important city of the Union. Mike Callahan, having graduated as a "bouncer" at Koster & Bial's, was considered by the Wigwam as particularly well qualified to serve as Assemblyman at Albany, where, like so many other Democratic politicians of the same stripe, he seems to have amassed sufficient money

saloons situated in the congenial neighborhood of the Tombs. Relying on his political pull, he kept his groggeries open all night, and when yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a policeman with more zeal than discretion endeavored to induce his bartenders to conform to the law the ex-Assemblyman proceeded to assault the officer in thoroughly "bouncer" fashion. In spite, however, of his having torn the policeman's uniform to shreds, and of his infraction of the Excise laws, he was let off with a nominal fine, the disgraceful leniency of the penalty imposed being the natural consequence of the city being still afflicted with Tammany magistrates on the bench and Tammany lawyers in the office of the

District-Attorney. All the arrangements have now been perfected for the dedication on Tuesday of the Marble Arch which is destined to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. Situated at the Fifth-ave, entrance to Washington Square, it may be regarded as constituting the American counterpart to the Arc de Triomphe at Paris and the Brandenburg Gate at Berlin, with this difference, that whereas our arch commemorates the dawn of an age of light and liberty, those in the Old World are merely memorials of eras of despotism, conquest and wars of aggression. Under the circumstances it is perhaps a pity that the ceremonies organized for the day after to-morrow should be so exclusively of a military character, and it is to be hoped that the residents along the line of march will by the deceration of their houses impart to the celebration a civic and popular ele ment that might otherwise be considered as ab-

OCCUPATION OF CORINTO.

The British occupation of Corinto differs from the ordinary employment of marines from a ship of war. The soldiers are not on shore for the protection of the consulate, nor for the defence of English subjects. They are in the custom house and central barracks as a foreign garrison in control of the town. The Nicaraguan troops marched out when the British forces landed. The administration of the customs passed into foreign hands. Nicaraguan control of the main port of the republic has been temporarily suspended. The country has been invaded because the Government has refused to pay an indemnity levied arbitrarily by Great Britain. Nicaragua has virtually been "held up" in highway fashion because she has insisted upon having foreign claims against her treasury settled by legitimate methods of arbitration.

There have been unpatriotic censors of Ameri can diplomatic methods who have strenuously objected to the active use made of the Navy during recent years. They have been horrified by the preparations for coercing Chill after the Valparaiso outrage to the Baltimore's men, by the landing of marines at Honolulu and by the concentration of a strong naval squadron in Rio de Janeiro. What would these querulous critics have said if the United States Government had assessed a bill of damages against a foreign State, demanded payment at sight and sent a fleet to the chief port to enforce collection by seizure of the customs revenues? They would probably have characterized the performance as essentially piratical, and have condemned the outrage as a crime against civilization. England has no right in law or in morals to occupy foreign territory, to exercise sovereignty and to seize revenues in payment of an Indemnity levied ex parte on the "stand-and-deliver" principle. tion. - The Middlesex Club, of Boston, cele- Because England does this thing, and President Cleveland tolerates and sanctions it, these cavilling censors may be reconciled to it temperarily as one of the necessary details of imperial polley; but what a rub-a-dub of abuse there would Washington. - Oliver Curtis Perry, the train | be if the American Navy were employed in that way!

Something has been said about precedents, The President is credited with expressing the opinion that it would be a dangerous thing if the principle were recognized that any feeble State on the American Continent was entitled to the support of the United States Government whenever it resisted payment of a just debt or repara-Catholic Auxiliary Bishop for the Archdiocese of tion for a grievance. Well, it will also be most ence of that Government the precedent be established that Europeans can collect their South American debts by naval demonstrations. Spanish America has borrowed many hundreds of millions in Europe. Many of the States have defaulted in their interest or principal; and financial claims and indemnities are constantly arising. If it be the opinion of the State Department that the Monroe Doctrine has no bearing upon debts and claims of that character, and that squadrons can be sent out at any time with full power to land marines and to take charge of the custom houses, there will be an immense deal of naval activity in Southern waters in the near future.

If there be imbecile diplomacy in Washington this outrage at Corinto will pass without observation and without remonstrance. If there be common-sense and courageous action, Great Britain will be immediately warned that she has violated her treaty engagements with the United States, and that Congress will be called upon to sbrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. The refusal of the British Foreign Office to submit its claims against Nicaragua to arbitration, and the wanton invasion of Corinto by the bluejackets from the fleet, are crimes against civilization. A great Government which demands of a weak nation a large indemnity for grievances that it refuses to settle by arbitration is acting the part of a bully and a brigand. That is what England is doing, and apparently with the consent of the State Department. The British Foreign Office ought to be immediately called to account for treaty-breaking. The Cleveland Administration has an opportunity for diplomacy of real force. Let it move promptly for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention on the lines of the famous Blaine and Frelinghuysen dispatches, and it may regain the respect of Americans. If it does anything else, it will make a serious blunder; and as the old whist-players' maxim runs: "The eards never forgive."

JAPAN. RUSSIA AND HAWAII.

Japan declines to have Russia, Germany and France dictate, for their own advantage, the terms of peace which she shall make with China. After conquering a Power numerically far superior Japan refuses to give up the fruits of her victory to Russia, and, better yet, refuses to despoil another friendly Power for Russia's bene fit. There is nothing strange in this. The only marvel is that professedly civilized and Christian Powers could have united in demanding from Japan a port in Corea and cession of some Chinese territory as a sort of blackmail for permitting Japan to settle her dispute with China in her own way. Who gives to any European Power any right whatever to say what Asiatic nations shall do with their own money and territory in the settlement of their own controversies? Has Russia somehow acquired a proprietary in terest in all Asia?

It is honorable to Great Britain that the British Government flatly refuses to take part in this performance, which would transfer to the international field the ethics of the footpad. Possibly, if dispatches are not erroneous probably, before buying ships and borrowing money in England Japan took the precaution to obtain sufficient assurances that the British Government would not step in to snatch the fruits of any victory that might be achieved. While British in terests in China are larger than those of any to enable him to become proprietor of several other European Power, they appear to depend but diligent minority, and possibly some misap-

greatly upon the maintenance there of the present dynasty, and dismemberment of China for the benefit of European Powers would be exceedingly likely to precipitate a revolution and a change of dynasty. Larger influence with China. and with Japan also, may be acquired, it is reasonable for the British Government to expect, from a policy of friendly refusal to interfere for the benefit of foreign Powers with any settlement which Japan and China have been able

It does not yet appear that our own Government has taken any definite steps to support either Japan or Russia in this contention. There are such reports from London, and Japanese diplomacy is already credited with the shrewdness of having effected preliminary arrangements with the United States as well as with Great Britain. But it is more probable that an Administration singularly incapable in all foreign affairs, and seemingly destitute of desire to promote American interests abroad, has contrived to do nothing to make use of a rare opportunity in that direction. It will deserve all the more credit if it has really overcome its customary weakness, and has taken or shall take steps to make the legitimate influence of this country felt on the side of international justice. Perhaps the strongest reason for hoping that it may act sensibly in this instance is that President Cleveland has shown such a remarkable proclivity for aiding British interests in every emergency. His pleasant relations with the Powers that be in Great Britain, as illustrated by the performances in Nicaragua, would quite naturally incline him to take the British side, if there were any, in any question affecting foreign interests.

One step it would be extremely proper for the United States Government to take at this time. Evidently the influence of the United States will be very great on one side or the other in the controversy that impends, and it will be quite within the power of our Government to secure reasonable and just advantages, while extending to Japan the moral support to which that Power is entitled. If we had an Administration thoroughly American, if there were at Washington a statesman of sufficient breadth and earnest patriotism to care for American interests in every emergency, there can be no doubt that important advantages could be secured at this juncture which Japan would most readily concede. To the United States it is a matter of great importance that the Hawalian Islands shall neither be occupied nor invaded by any Asiatic Power. But there are already indications that the war spirit in Japan, prompted without doubt by Japanese interests in the Hawaiian Islands, is looking eagerly toward them as the next field for the employment of the Japanese navy and army. The large number of Japanese living on the Hawalian Islands will form a sort of excuse for interference with the affairs of the new republic, if the Japanese Government is persuaded to look that way, and it would be eminently proper that the United States should secure from Japan definite assurances that nothing will be done to interfere with American interests in Hawaii, Obviously it is not to be expected that the present Administration will make any effort in that direction, and indeed it is on the whole more likely, judging from the temper hitherto shown by the President and Secretary Gresham, to desire the overthrow of the present Government in Hawaii, even though it should be by an Asiatic Power.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

The discussion before the Mayor of the bill authorizing an additional issue of bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 for rapid transit purposes has been to a great extent irrelevant and useless. After a prolonged and disheartening experience with a Commission whose labors, largely of the pen and mouth, produced no practical results but only intensified the longing for a satisfactory transportation system within the borders of New-York, an act which promised substantial relief from intolerable conditions was passed and a new Commission came into existence, with the general approval of intelligent and public-spirited citizens. Prior to the submission to a popular vote of the chief question involved, namely, whether or not the city should roads and retain the title to them, the subject was as thoroughly thrashed out in the the memory of this generation. The opponents of the scheme had ample opportunity to spread | tional peculiarity is a sneaking attempt to unload their opinions and were not at all slothful in the business. Both sides were fully heard, and when finally, after a discussion which much aimless talk would have made dreadfully weartsome if the topic had not possessed vital interest, a verdiet was rendered. It was a verdiet for municipal construction, and there was no doubt about its emphasis.

Under the authority thus bestowed the Commission renewed its thorough and systematic work of planning the details of the scheme. Certainly not everybody has been satisfied with all its conclusions. Residents of the North Side have complained that the original limits of construction discriminate against them without sufficient reason in necessity or convenience. The committee of experts whose advice was asked reported in favor of the Elm-st, instead of the Broadway route below Union Square, and not a few intelligent persons have expressed regret that this recommendation was rejected. But in weighing such criticisms as these it is proper to reflect that the Commissioners have made a profound study, under the guidance of good lawyers and engineers, of the whole complicated and perplexing problem, whereas scarcely anybody else is competent to discuss its details with them, They are men of superior capacity and perfect rectitude, and we have no doubt that the people are generally willing to adopt their deliberate conclusions. But nevertheless the ingenious and resolute opponents of the scheme have created out of the hearing before the Mayor an opportunity to reopen with considerable bitterness all the questions which were supposed to have been settled, and with which in reality the bill now in the Mayor's hands has no connection whatso-

The point at issue is the authorization of a possible outlay of \$5,000,000 over and above the \$50,000,000 which the people have voted to expend on rapid transit. The additional sum may or may not be needed ultimately, but the Commissioners, after careful consideration and consultation with prospective bidders for the franchise, are convinced that the present possession of authority to exceed the original limit to that extent is absolutely necessary to the realization of their plans. Contrary to the intimation of some of their critics there is not a trace of bad faith in their conduct. Mr. Hewitt himself was much mistaken in supposing that there was no warrant in the conditions under which they have been proceeding for the application which they now make. On that point Mr. Orr, the president of the Commission, aptly quoted the words of the act, as follows: "The amount of bonds to be 'issued shall not exceed \$50,000,000, par value, without the consent of the Legislature first had "or obtained." Mr. Orr added that he and his colleagues had satisfied themselves that it was indispensable to provide against the contingency of damages to abutting property, that the privilege of using the additional sum of \$5,000,000 was solicited on this account, and that in his opinion the defeat of the bill would be the defeat

of rapid transit. It is to be regretted that it has become neces sary to extend the limit of expenditure, since the consequence is a renewal of opposition by a small

But the awful forefodings of those who declare that this is only an entering wedge, and that the that he asserts specifically of Jesus's resurrecresult will be municipal bankruptcy, are fantastic. That capitalists engaging in this enterprise will eagerly covet and finally succeed in bringing about the necessity of paying interest day, say the nineteenth century theologiaus, upon an issue of bonds far in excess of their requirements is a proposition which need not and says Dr. Newton, "and because it is true, Jesus, will not cause the community to shudder. Rapid to the first fruits of those who sleep, rose with a transit of the kind and to the extent projected by the Commission may cost somewhat more than \$50,000,000, but there is reason to believe that the passage of this bill will enable the Commission to provide it, and that when it has been provided it will be worth having.

AS TO "INFORMERS," The theory of Fire Commissioner La Grange

concerning the cause of John McCabe's suicide -that "he was a man who had Irish blood in his "veins; he would not be an informer, and there-"fore he is dead"-may or may not be correct, From all that has been thus far learned, the dead man's secret has been buried with him. Precisemission, remains to be seen. ly what motive impelled the suicidal hand will probably never be known. It is possible that the imagined disgrace to which he thought himself exposed so worked upon his mind that from the very terror of it in momentary madness he fled forever. The theory suggests serious reflections. Not the merely sentimental, or even the moral of such an event; but the much more serious ones relating to the hearing which such views of life and duty as the theory presupposes have upon the whole community and the general welfare. On several occasions during the last year, and especially during the progress of the investigation of the abuses in the Police Department, cases have arisen in which, from notions which seem to us to be utterly fallacious and false concerning the disgrace of appearing as an "informer," men have not merely refused to testify concerning matters that profoundly affected the safety and well-being of the community, but have squarely and deliberately perjured themselves. And it must be said, too, that among certain classes in the community-not by any means the criminal classes either, but men of decent lives and outward respectability such conduct has been not merely excused, but applauded. And it has been the fashion to say that this distorted notion of personal honor in its relation to moral sense and civic duty is peculiar to men of Irish blood and extraction, and grows out of their inborn detestation of the treacherous and malicious mischief-workers and spies for whom in their native land there is no worse name than We refuse to give currency or credence to this

country is indebted for so much that is honorable, pure and patriotic in the story of its de velopment and progress. The question of common honesty, of moral sense, of fidelity to the obligations of citizenship, does not relate to race or nationality and is not determined thereby. The man who has knowledge, whether guilty or innocent, of crimes contemplated or consummated, against honest administration and good government, against law and morality and the ment, none for evasion or prevarication, and none, least of all, for perjuring himself, in avoidance of the fancied disgrace of being considered by criminals and public enemies as an "inform-It may be generally stated as a political axiom that the man whose notions of personal honor are so confused and misleading that he considers it a greater disgrace to betray public enemies than to be false to his civic oath and betray the public itself is unfit for the franchise and unworthy the confidence or respect of his fellow-men. That man is wretchedly unfortunate who by his own volition or by any accident of circumstance comes into the knowledge of conduct on the part of his associates involving crimthal acts. At that point he may be pitied for his misfortune. But beyond that if, having that knowledge, he undertakes to set up as a point of personal honor his miserable cowardice in fearing the taunts of men whose good opinion is not supply the funds for construction of rapid transit | worth having, and whose reprobation is a badge but censure and condemnation from all decent public press, on the platform, and in private conversation as any subject ever has been within paltry; it is dishonest and scandalous. And to pretend to lay it to a strain of blood or a naindividual dishonor upon a whole nation.

libel upon a nationality and race to which this

The sooner this miserable delusion that any man can set up his own notion of what he calls his personal honor against truth and law, common honesty and common decency and the general good is dispelled and eliminated, the better for everybody.

IS DR NEWTON A HERETIC!

Dr. Rainsford's rebuke of certain officious clergymen who are always ready to try and condemn a brother clergyman for heresy on secondhand evidence will meet the approval of all fairminded men. It was called forth by certain strictures of the Rev. R. Heber Newton, a clergyman who for years has been the victim of unkind and malevolent criticism on the part of his brethren. Last Sunday he preached a sermon on the resurrection of Jesus, in which he declared it as his belief that the physical body of Jesus was not raised from the grave. The resurrection body, he said, is a spiritual body, and not physical, according to St. Paul, who also declares that flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. In a word, if we understand Dr. Newton correctly, he holds that Jesus really rose from the dead, but with a body not physical in the ordinary sense of the word, and certainly not subject to physical laws.

Now this view of the matter may be contrary to the formal faith of the Church. On that question a secular journal is not competent to speak. There is no doubt, as Dr. Newton himself admits. that it is contrary to the traditional opinion of Christians from the days of the Apostles down; but it is equally certain that the traditional bellef on this question is ceasing to be the belief of many reverent people in the Churches to-day. There are not wanting evidences of this fact among the clergy themselves. In the last issue of "The Independent" the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Washington, declares the theory of a physical resurrection to be "founded upon a ma-"terialistic and unscriptural conception of the "resurrection. The early fathers," he adds, "in "their just zeal to assert the personality of man "and of God against Pantheism, and the divine "origin and sacredness of the body against Gnoscticism, went beyond the revealed doctrine and "asserted the resurrection of the flesh. Origen copposed this notion and called it 'the foolish-"ness of beggarly minds." We believe, then, in "the resurrection of the body, but we have no "reason to believe that one single particle of the body that is laid in the tomb will be raised from "it in the resurrection."

After thus denying the doctrine of a physical resurrection, though he admits that the early Church believed it, he proceeds to strengthen his position by arguing that the resurrection of Jesus is, in its main outlines, the pattern of His peoples, since He is "the first fruits of them that slept." He does not, it is true, explicitly assert, as Dr. Newton does, that the physical body of Jesus was not raised from the grave; but he re fers to the "marvellous change" in the postresurrection embodiment of the Master. It was no longer subject to the same laws as before, and possessed new powers and characteristics.

Now it seems to us that the difference between

prehension and anxiety on the part of others. Dr. Newton and the average intelligent opinion of his Church as represented by Dr. McKim is tion what his brethren believe concerning the resurrection of all others. Not the carnal body, but a spiritual body, will be raised at the last harking back to St. Paul and Origen. "True," "spiritual, not a carnal, body." It may be that in taking this view of the matter the intrepid rector of All Souls' Church has fallen into formal heresy. But if that be the case, no one need fear that he will escape punishment through any lack of clerical accusers. For years his brethren in the ministry have been trying and condemning him in the public press with unabating zeal. They even succeeded in getting a commission to sit on his case about three years ago; but thus far the commission has apparently found no ecclesiastical ground for the popular clamor against the accused rector. Whether this fact will discourage those who are now so scandalized at his theory of the resurrection of Jesus, or whether they will demand the appointment of another com-

> The streetcar monopolists have temporarily abandoned their scheme for building a line through Fifth-ave. Evidently they observed some

ominous writing on the wall. A lively commotion has been started in Brooklyn by the action of the Civil Service Commission. ers in announcing that the fourteen trolley-car speed inspectors provided for by the Aldermen of Monday are only temporary appointments, and that regular inspectors can be appointed only after submitting to examination. The Aldermen had the idea that they were providing a little patronage to be distributed by themselves, and some of them are greatly incensed because the Civil Service Commissioners are taking a hand in the matter. And this is a reform Board of Aider-

The city is to be congratulated upon the final passage, last week, by the Legislature, of the bill for the division of the Department of Charities and Correction into a Department of Charities and a Department of Correction. Like all other reform measures, this bill has met opposition and delay. It was introduced by Mr. Pavey in the Assembly, and passed, several weeks ago, in the form desired by the State Charities Aid Association, from which it emanated. It was twice recommitted to the Committee on Cities in the Senate, and finally reported last week, with an amendment providing for two Commissioners in each department. This amendment was strongly disapproved by the friends of the measure, who believed that such a plan would work badly, and frequently result in a deadlock. This was the view also of Senator O'Connor, who had introduced the bill in the Senate. In the Committee of the Whole he moved to amend by restoring the bill to its original shape. His ameniment was lost, however, and another amendment, providing for three Commissioners of Charities and one Commissioner of Correction, was adopted, and the bill received final passage in both houses in this form. While it is regretted that the bill was not passed in its original form, the separation of the management and control of the hospitals and asylums for the sick, the epileptics, the insane, and defective children from that of the penitentiary, city prisons and workhouse, will doubtless in itself bring about great reforms, and is in the interest of humanity, and, in the end, of economy.

The employes of the Cohansey Glass Works have gone on strike because the manager will not supply them with ice-water. The issue has the merit of being definite, at any rate; and one over which both parties should keep cool.

No decision has yet been reached on the question of replacing the City Hall clock in Brooklyn, which with the tower in which it time passes our Brooklyn neighbors are growng accustomed to its absence, and the improvement made in the appearance of the building by the destruction of the tower is recognized by every discriminating eye. Of course, there are some people who think a clock on the City Hall It is to be hoped that, whatever repairs to the building are finally decided on, nothing will be done to mar the effect of its simple lines and harmonious proportions, which are now fully

There seems to be no room for doubt as to the provision of the law that vehicles on meeting shall turn to the right in order to avoid collision In England the contrary rule prevails, but in this defined and has been embodied in the statutes and recognized by the courts. Of course, as bicycles are vehicles in the eye of the law, they are subject to the prevailing rule. Where a street is divided into two parts by strips of park land or otherwise, it is obvious that a driver or rider who goes upon the left-hand side may be imperilling the safety of his vehicle and himself, and would have no claim for damages in case he should be injured by some one driving or riding in the opposite direction who was within his rights in doing so. In cases of collision between bleycles it is usually extremely difficult to fix the responsibility, because the collision inevitably occurs quickly, the riders are certain to make opposing statements, and there are usually no witnesses able to give a clear account of what has taken place. On general principles, though, it is on the wrong side of the street or road is to

In conducting the Administration campaign for "sound money" Mr. Cleveland reserves the right to produce the "sound" all by himself.

Petroleum is produced in commercial quantities in Alsace-Lorraine, Westphalia, Wurtem berg and Galicia, not to mention Siberia and China, where it apparently exists in unlimited abundance. New fields are being discovered here and there all over the world, each one of them bringing an increment to the wealth of mankind greater than if they were so many rivers of Pactolus or mines of Potosi. There is not much doubt that the world contains enough of this substance to meet the needs of its present and future generations, and that as old areas of production are exhausted, new ones will appear to take their place. Whether its distribution will always be controlled by one or two huge and overshadowing companies, able at a twist of the lever to send prices up or down at their will, may be a question, but that is the situation for the time being, with a prospect of some continuance.

Much surprise has been created by the result of the general election that has just taken place in Denmark. A year ago the old Radical party, which for more than twoscore years had been in constant opposition to the Crown and to that Government which King Christian persisted in keeping in office, although it possessed no majority in the Folkthing, seemed to have definitely broken up. It was everywhere announced that the constitutional conflict was at an end, and that the country had finally come to the conclusion that it was the Parliament which was wrong and the monarch right. The rejoicings instituted in connection with this alleged victory now appear to have been somewhat premature, for the general election has returned no less than sixty-one Radicals and Socialists, twenty-eight moderate Liberals and only twenty-four Conservatives, the latter party being, therefore, practically snowed under. In view of the fact that King Christian is the sovereign in Europe most closely wedded to old-time dostrines of the

"right divine," as well as the most determined foe of Parliamentary institutions, a conflict of serious character may be anticipated, since it is scarcely probable that the overwhelming Radical majority in the National Legislature will submit any longer to the defiance by the King of all the rights and prerogatives conceded to the people by the national constitution.

PERSONAL.

"The Philadelphia Record" says that the oldest Odd Fellow in America is Joseph Rue, of Philadel-phia.

It is said that when the Pope writes his name his right hand trembles so much that he to obliged to hold his wrist with the left hand. The trembling he attributes not to old age, but to the effects of fever which attacked him while he was Bishop of Perugia, over twenty-live years General O. O. Howard, who delivered an ora-

tion on "Grant, the Nation's Hero," in Chicago, last week, is associated with his brother, C. H. Howard and others, in the Columbia Colonization Company, said to be one of the largest irrigation enterprises ever undertaken in this country. One of the stockholders thus describes it: "At the San Bernardino, Cal. is a natural reservoir of 103,050 acres. The land is practically level and surrounded by a wall of granite hills. Government rights have been already secured and a survey made. A dam 150 feet high will be built at the foot of this reservoir, where the Mojave, the largest river in southern California, slows through a narrow pass between high granite binds. Nothing could be more propitious than the location of this could be more propitious than the location of this reservoir, and the land to be irrigated consists of 400,000 acres of the best Government land in California. The profit of the company will come of course, wholly from the sale of week rights. The land can be had from the Government by settlers for \$1.25 an acre as soon as it is under irrigation." Victor Narrows of the Mojave River, not far from

Literary men of Paris deeply regret the death of the publisher Eugène Plon, who was himself well known as an art critic. He was for twenty-three years head of the business, which he had inher-ited from his father.

The people of Boston are raising a fund to aid George Latimer, the negro whose rescue from slavery in 1842 stirred the North to such an extent. He is now living with his wife in Lynn, Mass., in an almost destitute condition, having recently suf-fered a severe attack of apppiexy.

On the recent birthday anniversary of the Rev. Samuel May, of London, the Rev. Dr. James Martineau wrote to him as follows: "The fewer we lingering veterans become, the more closely, it seems to me, are we drawn together in thought and affection, the nearness of our time-experience aveiling more to unite us than the distance of lands to separate. I live in thought more with such contemporaries as you and Furness and Parker and Farley and Dewey and Hedge than with recent pupils of my own smuch as I love them and expect from them), who have yet their crowns to win. But, without presing on the compensations of declining years, let me join in the chorus of reverence and congratulation which this day will bring you, and assure you that no one can have followed your course of noble conviction through trying times with love and honor more genuine than mine for the blended enthusiasm and graciousness which have left on it the indelible Christian stamp. Accept the fraternal benediction of one who, a little in advance of you, waits with like trust for the fellowship of souls no longer severed by the bounds of time and space. Meanwhile believe me, with every wish for evening light and peace, affectionately yours, James Martineau." availing more to unite us than the distance of lands

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In removing incompetent officials and appointing fit men in their place, Mayor Swift, of Chicago, is living up to his name.

"Here is some angel food I made myself," she said. He paled. "Thank you darling," he faitered, and partook. That night the painter dreamed, whereat he rose and in feverish haste painted an art poster which brought \$750. Then he kissed his wife foodly, called her a brave little woman and wondered what he would do without her,—(Detroit Telbane.

Advertising agent of "The Duily Scavenger"-1 suppose you would like to have this "ad" next to pure reading matter? Merchant-Great Scott! I didn't know you had

any pure rending matter. LULLAHY.

Never mind the goblins, dear; they're only make believe;

The bogy-man is something just invented to deceive;
But it is well to have it very widely understood.
That the trolley-car will catch you if you are not very good. So don't play tag or ring-around-a-rosy in the street. Keep close inside the nurs'ry; 'tis your only safe retreat.

Give up your romping merriment, as little children should. r the trolley-car will catch you if you are not very good.

Delegate Goodwin, of the Utah Constitutional Convention, holds that "no public man should refrain

from reading newspapers, some for information and some for the horrible example they set.

A teacher in a city school received the following note from the mother of a boy who had been absent for a day or two.

"Dere mann: pless eggscuse Willy. He didn't hav but one pare of pants an I kep him home to wash and mend them and Mrs. O'toole's goat come and et them up off the line and that awt to be eggscuse enuff, goodness nose. Yours with respeck,

"Mrs. B---"

—(Harper's Bazar,

Not Necessary.-Gosling-I really haven't the

ourage to propose to her. Oldbird-Well, it isn't necessary; she is a new woman; she'll propose to you.

"Things are gettin into a had bunch," remarked the man from the interior of Wayback township. The politicioneers are all tryin to teech the grang-ers how to grange en the grangers are all tryin to pint the politicioneers how to politish."—(Philadel-Extra Dry .- Admiring Parishioner-I am always

pleased with Dr. Canon; he affects me just like fine champagne. Cynical Friend-That's probably because he is

extra dry. Scene in a drygoods store which has lately added

scene in a drygoods store which has lately added a cigar department: Salesman (transferred from linen stock) to cus-tomer, an old smoker—Ah, good morning, sir! What can I show you to-day? Here are some lovely Henry Clay perfector—from the same house, sir, that sends us the Clay worsteds, which you will find at the cloth counter. (Customer looks suggested)

find at the cloth counter

(Customer looks surprised.)

(Type sir, and just look at this pretty bunch of imported Manila cheroots! We have them in all shades and sizes, sir. And the ribbon around this bunch exactly matches your four-in-hand."

Customer giares.)
'Or perhaps you would like this sweet meer-thaum pipe? It is warranted not to change color

sthaum pipe? It is warranted not to change color or show smoke-marks."
(Customer gets red in the face.)
"Chewing tobacco, sir? Yes, sir. Will you have t yard or two yards?"
(Customer explodes into violent language and salesman faints.)—(Buffalo Express.

A mind reader was showing off before a party of Chicago men. "Can you read an Alderman's mind and find out how much money he got for his last vote" asked one of the spectators, "Certainly," replied the mind reader with a smile. "All right, try it on my friend here," indicating an Alderman who sat beside him. The Alderman became very red in the face, looked at the mind reader distrustfully, murmured something about his friend being "too gay" and then retreated.

"You began practice in Arkansas, did you not, doctor?"
Yes," replied the physician, "I did. I would have gotten along all right if it had not been for my diploms. It occurred to one of the natives to ask what it was. 'My diploma,' I answered, 'is from one of the best schools in the country."
"You don't mean to tell me,' said the old man, 'that you had ter go to school to larn your trade, do ye?"

"You don't mean to tell me, said the old man, that you had ter go to school to larn your trade, do ye?"
"Certainly,' said I.
"That is enough fer me,' said the old man; 'any feller that hain't got no more nateral sense that he has to go to school to larn to be a doctor, an' him a grown man, ain't no man fer me,' and he jammed his hands into his pockets and walked out. I stayed six weeks more and gave it up."—(Indianapolits Journal.

Longhead-Madam, I wish to draw your attention to the sad case of a poor family. The father is too old to work, the mother is bedridden, and the five

little children are crying for bread. To cap all, the poor creatures are about to be turned out on the street unless some one will pay their arrears of rent, amounting to \$30. Mrs. Kindheart-How terrible! Here is the \$30 for

the rent. By the way, may I ask you who you are? Longhead (as he disappeared)-Certainly, madam; I am the landlord.

A woman was standing in the front door of the West Virginia cabin when I rode up to it, and, salutting her, she saluted me in return. "Does William Mixley live here?" I asked. "Yes," she replied. "What do you want uv him?" "Hasn't he a walnut tree for sale?" "Yes," n that's about all he's got." "Is he at home?" "No." "When are you looking for him?" "I ain't lookin' fer him." "He hasn't left the country, has he?" "Not as I know uv." "Where is he?" "He's gone down to papu's," "Then of course you're looking for him back. Old man for lim back. Old man mile or so down the road?" "Yes, but I ain't look in' for him back." "Why not?" And by this time I had begun to think the woman was a little daft. "Caze ne's gone down to see pap about a hog he says pap stole from him night afore last, an' pap is the shootin'est man in these parts."—(Detroit Free Press.